

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow;
moderate south and southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 35; lowest, 26.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 82.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1919.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

JURY CHARGES CORRUPTION IN CITY'S OFFICES

Special Investigators Rake
Swann and Ask for New
Attorney.

SMITH URGED TO ACT

Grounds for Accusations of
Misconduct Against
Several Seen.

COURT BIDS CASE GO ON

Prosecutor Opposes Procedure
but Rest of Milk Evidence
Will Be Heard.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury has initiated an investigation of certain unspecified municipal offices and departments and of the District Attorney's office. That body gave notice of this yesterday in a presentment handed to Supreme Court Justice Weeks, and the presentment declares that the investigation has been inspired "by reasonable grounds of belief that public officials have been guilty of willful and corrupt misconduct in office."

Raymond F. Almiral, foreman of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, not only handed this to Justice Weeks but wrote a long letter to Gov. Smith asking that the Attorney-General of the State be assigned as the legal adviser and counsel of the body that it might delve into certain matters that will permit it to be more specific in its next presentment.

District Attorney Swann was in court when the Grand Jury made its statement. It had previously been in consultation with Justice Weeks and was informed of what was to transpire. Before the Grand Jury handed up its disconcerting presentment Mr. Swann strenuously voiced his objection to any such procedure. Justice Weeks overruled his plea and then the District Attorney joined in the general but rather mysterious quest for more light by insisting that nothing that may have been before this Grand Jury take precedence over its proposed inquiry into conditions in offices of the administration.

Swann Must Probe On.

But here again Mr. Swann was overruled. Justice Weeks said that the milk inquiry should be prosecuted at once and that the Grand Jury would go ahead with this. Furthermore, the court ordered Mr. Swann to present the balance of his evidence in the milk inquiry "at the earliest possible moment."

Therefore the Extraordinary Grand Jury's inquiry into the administration's methods of conducting city business will lay over for a while, for Gov. Smith said last night that he had not seen the presentment nor Mr. Almiral's letter and had no great yearning to read either. Inasmuch as his mother was so seriously ill that anything except her condition was of no immediate importance to him. The Governor let it be known that he was desponding of his mother's recovery.

The presentment precipitated a nicely worded flurry between Justice Weeks and Mr. Swann. It can never be said that the presentment began by saying that the Extraordinary Grand Jury had no right to criticize anyone inasmuch as the present criticism might be in court to defend himself.

"The request of the District Attorney that the communication of the Grand Jury be not received is denied," replied the Justice.

Whereupon the presentment was read as follows:

"The Extraordinary Grand Jury being very respectfully to pronounce in open court its judgment:

"That the Mayor's charges of criminal conspiracy against the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the Brotherhood of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company employees against a strike and against a Federal receiver and others to intimidate a public officer may not properly be determined at the present time, nor until a thorough investigation of the origin and causes of processes of these charges shall have been made, and

"That the pursuit of such an investigation for the purpose of developing the facts leads into the municipal offices and the offices of the District Attorney of New York county, and

"That, in compliance with the code of criminal procedure, chapter 2, section 26, the institution of a general investigation of the municipal offices and the departments and of the office of the District Attorney of New York county by this Extraordinary Grand Jury, inspired by reasonable grounds of belief that public officials have been guilty of willful and corrupt misconduct in office, is in the public interests, and this Extraordinary Grand Jury respectfully requests the court that such an investigation be initiated."

Situation Called Serious.

The unusual and serious predicament of being deprived of proper and legal counsel in the matters above referred to had impelled this body again to address the State, reviewing the situation and requesting the designation of the Attorney-General of the State as legal adviser and counsel to this Grand Jury. Yours respectfully,

RAYMOND F. ALMIRAL, Foreman.

By way of reply to the Jurymen Justice Weeks told them that they were quite within their rights to investigate "any willful or corrupt misconduct in office of public officials of every description in the county." He warned them, however, that such misconduct must not be willful, but also corrupt, and that ignorance of the law or misjudgment of the law or misapplication of the law was not willful.

Continued on Sixth Page.

Peace Proclamation Now Is Only Hope of Wets

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—President Wilson will make no move to rescind the war time prohibition act until peace has been declared formally, it was stated officially to-day at the White House.

This was expected to set at rest the recurring rumors that the "dry" ban would be lifted by the President irrespective of ratification of the treaty of Versailles. The only possibility of a "wet" Christmas would be for the Supreme Court to declare the war time act unconstitutional.

LEVIES ON HORSE OF MISS SEARS

Sheriff Attaches Mount as She
Starts to Ride at Garden
Show.

DUE TO \$940 BOARD BILL

Dealer Asserts Oats He Fed to
Radiant Have Not Been
Paid For.

Dressed in evening attire Deputy Sheriff Murray and Curtin invaded Madison Square Garden last night in quest of horses belonging to Miss Eleanor Sears.

Just outside the gates that divide the paddock from the tankard ring they found Radiant, a prize horse of Miss Sears, with a ribbon fluttering from his bridle. The blooded steed was saddled and bitted, ready for the bright lights of the Horse Show.

In a trice the Sheriff's men had tied the horse up tight with an attachment issued yesterday by City Court Justice Schmuck to assure payment of a \$940 board bill to Alexander Gemmel, horse dealer, domiciled in Scotland and temporarily living in White Plains.

No sooner was the attachment levied than along came Miss Sears, far famed as the most athletic woman in social circles, and placed her booted foot in the stirrup of the champing Radiant.

"Ahem!" began Deputy Murray. "You know he's tied up tight."

"Then untie him! I'm late already," directed Miss Sears.

"He's tied up for a board bill—horse board—and you can't move him a single gallop till we get the \$940," she was informed.

The Sheriff's representative fumbled in his pocket and then produced the papers. They explained that Miss Sears had purchased and paid for four horses with \$10,000, but had ignored Gemmel's bill for boarding the quartet for several weeks after their purchase. Bearing in mind that Miss Sears was to be an exhibitor at the show, Gemmel instructed David Tepper, his lawyer, to begin suit, and the latter asked for an attachment of the horse.

"You're a couple of good sports," said Miss Sears cheerfully to the waiting deputies, "and I'm going to see what I can do."

In a jiffy or two the Horse Show officials saved Radiant the embarrassment of eating his oats with the members of the Alimony Club by giving a bond for \$1,000.

"Want went into the ring first last night in Class 118, which is considered a preliminary to the show championship, and was beaten in that class, showing third, and Miss Sears' Donna firmly investigating war responsibility has decided that the further examination of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff, concerning President Wilson's peace action, is unnecessary."

Two classes later, however, Radiant went before the judges again and this time of triumph. The Field Marshal reviewed the Guard of Honor, while the crowd sang national songs. Some shouts of "the next time we meet you will be the Imperial president," were heard.

The sub-committee of the National Assembly investigating war responsibility has decided that the further examination of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff, concerning President Wilson's peace action, is unnecessary.

**CHEER HINDENBURG
AS NEXT PRESIDENT**

Crowds Continue Ovation as
He Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's departure to-day for Magdeburg was the occasion for a renewal of the ovation tendered him on his arrival in Berlin. The Field Marshal reviewed the Guard of Honor, while the crowd sang national songs. Some shouts of "the next time we meet you will be the Imperial president," were heard.

The sub-committee of the National Assembly investigating war responsibility has decided that the further examination of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff, concerning President Wilson's peace action, is unnecessary.

FIRE IN ARMY PRISON.

Spreading Rapidly in Disciplinary
Barracks at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 20.—Fire which broke out at a late hour tonight in the prison exchange building at the Federal disciplinary barracks here had destroyed the exchange building and spread to the wooden cantonments near the large new cell house.

The flames were spreading rapidly and efforts to check them failed.

All officers at Fort Leavenworth and the soldiers were ordered out to assist in keeping the prisoners in check.

London's Real Wife Asks Divorce.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Mme. Landry, wife of Henri Landry, who was arrested in April in connection with the disappearance of twelve women, whom it was charged he either had married or promised to marry, has brought suit for a divorce in the Paris court.

Continued on Sixth Page.

FINAL PLEAS OF WETS HEARD IN SUPREME COURT

Root Holds Constitution
Bars Congress War Pow-
ers Beyond Peace.

NO CONSERVATION NEED

Points to Sale by U. S. of
Foodstuffs and Supplies
Left in Army.

CONFISCATION IS CLAIMED

Decisions in Two New York
and One Kentucky Case by
December 8.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In a final effort to get the large liquor stocks now in storage freed before the Constitutional drought comes upon the nation on January 1st attorneys for the liquor interests to-day appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States to declare the war time prohibition act unconstitutional.

Just as vigorously as the liquor interests declared the war time act an unjustifiable extension of war powers, Government attorneys backed the stand of Attorney-General Palmer that war prohibition must be continued until peace is proclaimed even though no wet period be allowed before constitutional prohibition becomes effective, thus making a near total loss the millions of gallons of liquor now in warehouses.

The earliest date at which a decision can be handed down by the court is December 8, but it is not expected until a week or two later, thus leaving about a month for the saloons to remain open should the court uphold the liquor men's argument.

The liquor interests made it plain that they have little hope of disposing of their stocks except through a favorable decision of the Supreme Court. The action of the Senate yesterday in rejecting the treaty and adjourning until the regular session in December broke the heart of the liquor interests. This was admitted in a brief filed Amel Curie with court to-day by the attorneys for the National Association of Distillers and Wholesalers, which said:

"The Senate has rejected the treaty as first submitted and adjourned sine die. The coming of a technical peace either by treaty or mere Congressional resolution is possible, if not indefinitely at least to an uncertain date in the future."

The cases argued to-day were three appeals from the New York and Louisville Federal courts. In the two cases from New York the Government won, the court refusing to grant an injunction in the matter of Dryden, Bum & Co., and in the matter of the removal from bond of distilled spirits and holding wartime prohibition and the section of the Volstead law declaring one-half of 1 per cent of the value of such spirits to be a beverage intoxicating constitutional.

In the Louisville case the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company representing several big storage plants of the State obtained an injunction under which the bonded liquor can be placed on the market, and it is now openly sold there.

The New York cases were appealed in the matter of Dryden, Bum & Co., and Jacob Ruppert. Ethel Root appeared in behalf of the latter, while the case of the former was handled by William C. Noyes. The attorneys in the Louisville case were Levy Mayer and William Marshall Bullitt of Chicago.

The Government was represented by Alexander King, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Root attacked the action of the court. Mr. Root declared that the legal, technical end of the war came upon the proclamation of peace, but declared that the war powers of Congress cease when the necessity for the additional authority has passed. The Constitution, he said, prohibits the extension of war powers into peace times.

The court was crowded with brewers and prohibitionists, who eagerly listened to questions of the Justices in the hope of obtaining some inkling of their position, but as quickly as one Justice asked a question that seemed to approve the stand of the liquor attorneys another interrupted with a legal protest that the prohibition hopes up. Mr. Root during the arguments sat next to Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, who filed a brief telling how prohibition was the war.

Root's Telling Argument.

Probably the most convincing argument for the wets was made by Mr. Root. He admitted that the legal, technical end of the war came upon the proclamation of peace, but declared that the war powers of Congress cease when the necessity for the additional authority has passed. The Constitution, he said, prohibits the extension of war powers into peace times.

The sale by the Government of surplus army food and supplies and the withdrawal of troops from the field of action," Mr. Root said, "substantiate the position of the liquor interests that the purposes of war time prohibition are the conservation of food and increased production along war lines—have been fulfilled. The President in his message to Congress declared that all the purposes of the act have been satisfied and no other than the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy is able to speak more conclusively."

Mr. Root attacked the action of the New York courts holding the manufacture and sale of 2.75 beer illegal, saying that the Government during the war in conserving food declared that such a beverage was not intoxicating. Mr. Root was able to argue for only a few minutes to-day, but will conclude the cases to-morrow.

Speaking for the Government, Assistant Attorney-General Prierson declared that the war powers of Congress extend not only to winning the war but to getting the country back to a peace time basis.

Continued on Eighth Page.

MINERS HOOT AT OPERATORS' NEW WAGE ADVANCES

Demand More Than 15 Cts.
a Ton to Diggers and
\$1.50 a Day to Laborers.

SEE A JOKER IN OFFER

Men Say Increases Would
Be Offset by Charges
Made for Materials.

CONFEREES ARGUE LONG

Workers Likely to Recede
From Stand for Six Hour Day
and Five Day Week.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Negotiations between the coal operators and the coal miners of the central competitive fields on a new wage scale and working conditions have reached a temporary impasse.

The operators' scale committee submitted a proposal for settlement to the miners to-day. In substance it provided for a wage increase of 15 cents a ton, or \$1.50 a day, which would make an increase of from 23 to 35 per cent, in wages.

This proposal was rejected by the miners' representatives. John L. Lewis, for the miners, declared that it was inadequate and so far from a serious proposition that it was undignified. He declared also that no provision was made for short hours, which was one of the principal demands of the miners.

Negotiations are to be resumed to-morrow morning. Meanwhile, in the words of Lewis, another day has passed and a production of 2,000,000 tons of coal lost.

In this situation the Federal Government is being crowded into some activity to meet a situation that threatens coal famine to the people.

Different Views on Offer.

Operators say the wage increase offered of 15 cents a ton is the greatest single increase wages ever offered the coal miners of the country. The miners on the other hand say that it is nothing and that it is entirely offset by conditions that would be enacted by the operators providing for payment by the miners for all supplies at cost.

Government officials are watching the situation and urging early settlement, but despite two long sessions, the last of which ended at 2 o'clock to-day, the operators and miners seem far from agreement.

The counter proposal of the operators to the demands of the miners for a 40 per cent wage increase, a six hour day and five day week, was presented by the operators this morning. It contained five principal provisions. They were:

Contract negotiated to extend from March 31, 1920, to March 31, 1922.

"Wages increased 15 cents a ton for pick and machine operators and 20 per cent for day laborers in mines.

All supplies used by miners be paid for at cost, including tools, explosives, white caps, etc.

National organizations and national officers be held responsible on all contracts and agreements.

Proposition for a new penalty clause for violation of contract be included in the agreement.

The counter proposal was promptly dismissed by the miners' representatives, who declared it to be absurd. An adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock to-day, and in a session that lasted for six hours the wage scale committee argued back and forth on proposals and counter proposals without getting anywhere.

Both spokesmen for both sides were pessimistic as to progress, there is evidence that progress is being made.

The view is taken that it takes just so much talk to make a "non-trade" as it is still a considerable distance to go.

What Wage Offer Means.

The wage increase offered by the operators is said to be more than enough to offset the high cost of living since 1914. It would mean, it is stated, \$1.50 a day more for miners and \$1 a day more for laborers, who are now receiving 10 cents a day. The increase is based upon the scale and not upon earnings. The increase is half as much again as that granted in the so-called Washington wage agreement, which provided for an increase of 10 cents a ton.

From the consumers' standpoint the increase, it is estimated, would mean an increase in the cost of coal from 35 to 40 cents a ton, an aggregate increase of \$175,000,000 a year which the consumers of the nation would have to pay.

This offer, however, was declared by John L. Lewis and others to be totally inadequate. They contended that even admitting that it would more than offset the increased cost of living since 1914, wages and conditions in the mines since 1914 were not satisfactory and should be bettered.

There was much difference over the miners' paying for supplies at cost. The diggers held the view that increased charges would offset the apparent advantages held out by their employers, while the operators held that such payment was only fair and that it would be at best but a few cents a day.

The operators were willing to waive the present contract, which they have consistently asserted runs until the end of the war, or March 20 next. They were willing to make all wage advances and other conditions effective from November 1 last, but wanted the contract to terminate in the spring rather than in the fall. The miners, however, were opposed to this.

Debate Over Hours of Work.

The subject of hours of employment was not included in the counter proposal of the operators, but this was a principal subject of discussion at the afternoon session. The operators opposed any change.

The miners insisted that Secretary of

Continued on Eleventh Page.

WILSON PLANS TO REOFFER TREATY; INDEFINITE DELAY ON IT IS LIKELY; ALLIES WILL ENFORCE PACT DEC. 1

LEAGUE BEGINS
ON SAME DATE

Supreme Council Sets the Day
When Senate Verdict Is
Received.

ALLIES ARE ASTOUNDED

Had Been Led to Believe That
President Wilson Repre-
sented U. S. View.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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PARIS, Nov. 20.—The peace treaty will be put into effect here December 1 by an exchange of ratifications between Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. On the same day, unless the programme is changed suddenly, the council of the league will hold its first meeting.

This decision was taken at to-day's meeting of the Supreme Council upon receipt of the news that the United States Senate had refused to approve the treaty, either with or without reservations, and had adjourned sine die. This news, cabled to the French Government immediately by Ambassador Jusserand, proved to the Allies that their waiting had been in vain, and that there was nothing for them to do but attempt to execute the treaty themselves.

A state of numbness has been produced here by the denouement in the Senate and scarcely a diplomat here knows what to make of it. In French circles there is still an unwillingness to accept the peace treaty as being dead in America. Apparently Ambassador Jusserand still is holding out to the French Foreign Office hopes of a compromise being effected between now and the reassembling of Congress, but the situation in this respect was not deemed encouraging enough to permit any further delay to insure America's participation.

Resentment Growing.

In the present state of numbness produced here by what has happened in America it is impossible to get any expression of opinion as to what changes, if any, will be made in the plans of the Allies consequent upon the action of the Senate in refusing to approve the treaty even with reservations shaped, if not practically dictated, by American precedent. Re-resentment against President Wilson for misleading the European statesmen into thinking that a plan for interviewing the league covenant with the treaty had the approval of his countrymen is running extremely high.

That France accepted the President's ideas as being by some mandate of the American people, and against its own desires allowed his plan to prevail here, which as he ascribed here only to the amazing ignorance prevailing in America, even among public men, of the American system of government.

The disillusionment brought by to-day's news is naturally arousing criticism of the French Government for blinding itself to American sentiment, which as he ascribed here only to the amazing ignorance prevailing in America, even among public men, of the American system of government.

Concern Over Germany.

That the Allies will go ahead and make the best they can of a situation in which they have been placed by the willent could impose his will upon the decision of the council to-day. Naturally America, represented by Henry White, took no part in this decision.

What Germany's attitude will be or what can be done with a half-born League of Nations, which seemingly must be kept alive unless the treaty is to be made over entirely, are questions which will be answered better after the developments of the next two weeks. Just now the situation is confused, if not chaotic, with increasing signs that a demand will be made by the new French Chamber for a practically new peace treaty.

Messrs. Tardieu and Jusserand are now being blamed for having induced Premier Clemenceau to believe that the President would not only clear Jenkins in connection with the kidnapping to-day. It is believed the allegation made at the time of the kidnapping that the bandits were soldiers of the Caranzana forces will be again brought up for it has been strongly intimated that the whole affair had a very suspicious look.

Lansing Makes Charges.

Secretary Lansing in his note to-day called attention of Mexico to the losses and suffering already sustained by Jenkins in connection with the kidnapping and specifically stated that they were due to lack of protection by the Mexican authorities as well as to the direct suffering caused by his first arrest by Mexican officials. This would indicate that it had been established beyond a doubt that the "negligence" as well as an overt act, as shown by his unwarranted arrest, existed.

A detailed account of his kidnapping, told by Jenkins himself, came to light to-night in a letter received from him by Representative Davis (Conn.). The letter was dated Puebla, Mexico, November 19.

Jenkins wrote that on the night of Sunday, October 19, while in the "patio" or yard of his house, five armed men seized him, searched him, forced him to turn over to them more than \$25,000 in gold he had in his safe, and then informed him that they were going to take him with them.

Continued on Third Page.

AID TO FRENCH ALLIANCE SEEN IN TREATY DEFEAT

Senators Take This View, Discussing "The Sun's" Report of Negotiations in Support of Defensive Pact.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Much interest was manifested to-day in THE SUN's special cable despatch from Paris indicating that unofficial negotiations have been going on between anti-Administration Senators and French diplomatic circles touching on the ultimate fate of the Franco-American treaty of alliance. It is indicated here that the defeat of the treaty with Germany and of the League of Nations plan will not necessarily injure the cause of the alliance pact; in fact, it is said to be possible that the defeat of the German treaty might assist the cause of the alliance.

Some Senators to-day rather cryptically admitted that they knew about discussions which altogether unofficially have been taking place as suggested in THE SUN's despatches. Serious consideration, these Senators say, is being given to the ratification of the alliance treaty with elimination of reference to the League of Nations and also with a time limit on its effectiveness.

"A limit of perhaps five or ten years," was suggested to one of these Senators.

"No, a much shorter limit than either of those periods," was the reply. "The French spokesmen, so far as is known here, have indicated that this would be satisfactory, even with the treaty binding the United States for a considerably shorter period than five years."

M. Clemenceau, the Senator explained, was originally for a quick peace without bothering about a League of Nations, and in the earlier stages in Paris Lloyd George suddenly went over to the side of President Wilson and made it possible for the President to get the treaty he brought home. In exchange the British Premier carried away the full bag that he took back to England with him.

It looked at first like a great triumph for him, but as time passed and the British people realized that they would be let in for expensive and difficult obligations in executing the terms by which they had at first seemed to gain so much enthusiasm for the arrangement, his attitude toward it changed. It looked good to the British people, but with the prospect of carrying the load alone they seem less favorably disposed toward it.

**FREE JENKINS,
U. S. DEMANDS**

Strong Language Is Used in
Note Sent to Mexico
City.

'OVERT ACT' ESTABLISHED

Consul Says He Was Kid-
napped Because He Was
American Official.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—"Surprised and incensed," to use the State Department's own language, this Government has sent a peremptory note of demand and protest to Mexico calling for the immediate release of Consul Agent William O. Jenkins.

The note went to-day through the American Embassy at Mexico City and was based on information in the possession of the State Department which proves the arrest of Jenkins was also, utterly unwarranted and arbitrary. The Mexican Government is warned that further molestation of the consular agent will seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico and that Mexico must assume full responsibility for the results.

Officials who have been chary of expressing their anger at the latest manifestation of Mexico's unfriendliness toward the United States and who refused to comment on the Jenkins matter until his own report had been received found difficulty to-day in keeping within the bounds of diplomatic propriety.

Plenty of Evidence Here.

The attitude of the State Department has been all along that some "negligence" or maladministration of justice must be shown before the Mexican authorities would be called to account, and it was plainly evident to-day that enough evidence was now in the hands of this Government not only to clear Jenkins of the evidently trumped up charge of collusion against him but to establish all the "negligence" necessary to prompt such a note as was sent to-day.

Secretary Lansing received the report of the Embassy at Mexico City and the story of Jenkins' kidnapping and subsequent arrest by Mexican officials, in his own words yesterday. The matter was the subject of conference yesterday to-day. It is believed the allegation made at the time of the kidnapping that the bandits were soldiers of the Caranzana forces will be again brought up for it has been strongly intimated that the whole affair had a very suspicious look.

Keen Regret, tempered by hope on the one hand and outspoken approval of Senators Lodge and his supporters on the other, are the outstanding notes in the London newspaper comment. The Daily News, which is a warm advocate of the League of Nations and an admirer of President Wilson, looks forward to the reintroduction of the ratification resolution with the hope that "the ten days between now and the next session will be fraught with issues momentous for the world."

"Short though the interval will be," the newspaper adds, "the world will await the decision with an anxiety it need not affect to conceal. A League of Nations with which America is not associated would find its power and moral authority lamentably curtailed."

Public men are all eyes concerning the peace treaty. The reason for this is that they understand Americans regard the question as an American domestic political affair and fear that any expressions from their might give offense and be taken as attempts to influence American politics.

Lord Robert Cecil and Lieut.-Gen. Jan Christian Smuts were the English spokesmen for the League of Nations and are largely responsible for the details thereof and both have registered their disappointment at the latest turn of events. Gen. Smuts in his appeal to America published this morning, and Lord Robert Cecil in a brief speech in the House of Commons Monday. Lord Robert stands on that speech and refers all questions to it as being all he has to say on the subject for the present.

Lord Robert said at that time: "We desire American cooperation and American leadership, but if the United States decide not to share in this great international effort we must go on, and the burden would be the greater upon us and the other nations."

It would be impossible to try to summarize public opinion. The first view reflected by the afternoon newspapers was that America had gone back on her agreement. Later advice from Washington, however, softened this feeling. American affairs generally, the relations between the President and Congress, the rule regarding a two-thirds majority, and how a concurrent resolution might bring peace with Germany.

Continued on Second Page.

Treaty May Rest in Commit- tee Until After Presi- dential Conventions.

DOUBTFUL EVEN THEN

Lenroot of Opinion Presi-
dent Must Accept Lodge
Reservations.

HITCHCOCK IS HOPEFUL

Borah Regards Document as
Dead and Calder Looks for
Peace by Resolution.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The heart of the world is not so badly broken by the Senate's rejection of the Peace Treaty that President Wilson will make no effort to mend it. That is the consensus of Senators who have fought for and against the treaty.

In the view of these Senators the President will resubmit the treaty to the Senate in December, completely reverse his demand that not the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t" be changed, and ask for a compromise.

Any compromise effected with the Republicans of the Senate and the handful of Democrats who have refused to heed the Executive lash and have followed their own convictions from the first in the treaty fight will have to be made by tremendous concessions on the part of the Administration.

Lodge Victory Is Predicted.

That the President will resubmit the treaty after time has allowed the smoke to clear from the field of last night's battle is believed by Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), who led the Administration forces in their losing fight; Senator Moses (N. H.), one of the "last ditch" Senators, who thinks that even the Lodge reservations do not sufficiently protect the United States from the evils of the treaty; and Senator Lenroot (Wis.), one of the group of Lodge reservationists.

Senator Lenroot, who as parliamentary lieutenant to Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, had a prominent part in the defeat yesterday, expressed the opinion that the treaty would be revived and ratified with the Lodge reservations. There might be unimportant modifications, he thought, but none substantial.

"If the President sends it to the Senate again," he said, "it doubtless will be sent to the Foreign Relations Committee and stay there until negotiations shall have enlisted the necessary sixty-four votes in favor of a compromise plan for ratification. The Senate will not again go through the contest that has just ended. It will come out of the committee if and when the terms are agreed on by the necessary two-thirds of Senators for its ratification. Otherwise it will not come out, although of course if the committee should not bring it out when the Senate wanted it the Senate could discharge the committee."

"Will Come Hat in Hand."

This analysis of the situation, when supported by representatives of the various factions, at first blush would suggest that after all the treaty may not be in such a bad way as a result of the disaster of Wednesday night. But there are other considerations. Going under the surface a little way a Senator familiar with all the cross currents that are running said:

"The President will come to the Senate hat in hand, as he has been fond of picturing American delegates appearing before the German Government at Weimar, and ask for the treaty's return to him. In due time he will send it once more to the Senate, and it will be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. At least nine members of that committee will refuse to deal with it at all until the President shall have complied with the numerous requests that have been made of him for information regarding it."

"He will have to respond to all the resolutions and inquiries for facts concerning the making and the surroundings of the pact. The committee will insist too in having all the treaties before it preliminary to acting again on the German agreement; that is, the treaties with Austria and Turkey must be submitted, along with the Franco-American alliance, which is already before the committee. All these documents then will be subject to the committee's study and comparison."

At Mercy of Committee.

"The committee and the majority of the Senate have at all times felt that consideration of one treaty at a time was wrong. There has been demand that all the treaties be laid before it

Continued on Second Page.